their chief he became; thousands of Kenneckians followed him out of the Union who would doubtless have remained at home but for his example. The great majority of Kenneckians wished to remain in reace in the Lines, but the powerful influence of Buckner, Breklaridge. Marshall, and others came near taking the State out. He was assiduously corried by the Southern Raders.

That Buckner's standing was high is attested by the great esteem in which he was held by all his old military associates of Northern proclivities who became familiar with him at West Point, and subsequently in the old arm. So favorably was he regarded as a professional soldier that strong efforts were made to bring him over. The temptations held our to him were great enough to bring him over. The tempirations to him were great enough to say man of less strength than Ciclian. Burnside, even the growthelf, made advances to foreckner's evident intention to precipiself into the rebellion. Among the farchives in the War Department ram sent early in 1861 by Burns dener, adjuring him to take nosteps could be seen personally. Thave a from the President, telegraphed indicating that Mr. Lincoln was do something to hold such a man to willing to do something to hold such a man to the Union cause. What that something was is not certainly known, but it is said to have keen a commission as General in the rapidly gathering armies of the North, although there was then no lack of material for general officers. McClellan appears to have thought that he was a man of capacity and promise in such a crist, and did all in his power to prevent Buckner going astray. But he could not be sweryed from his purpose.

Appropos of these interesting efforts to scare the adhesion of this brilliant man to the Union cause, is an episode that occurred to do something to hold such a man to

Approos of these interesting efforts to secure the adhesion of this brilliant man to the Union cause, is an episode that occurred while Kentucky was posing in the anomalous stillude of armed neutrality between the two sections during the spring and summer of lieft, a position assumed largely through surkner's influence and advice. This condition of neutrality, if observed by the North, was held to be very advantageous to the South for it was a well established fart that Unionist influence predominated in Kentucky and controlled the Lexislature, which made it a physical impossibility to vute the State out of physical impossibility to vote the State out of the Union. The next best thing for the Conthe Union. The next best thing for the confederacy, of course, was to prevent its being utilized by the Federals. But doubtless the great decideratum with Buckner and the other Kentucky leaders was the safety of Kentucky herself, and immunity from the

s of war. McClellan, one of Buckner's West by President fillings. Missourf, and other terrilis headquarters were at Cincinnatilis lind previously resided as superimof the Ohio and Mississippi Railway,
an was a very attentive observer of
tress of events on the south side of the
did appeared to retret a state of neuwhich prevented him from occupying
joints on the opposite side for the de(Chromnati. In a letter to the Warnet on May 10, 1861, McClellan writes
be tovernor of Kentucky [Magoffin] is
, and Buckner is under his influence, so
is necessary to water them." Again: tor, and Buckner's under his influence, so the necessary to watch them." Again: offers that I think all our calculations he based on the supposition that Kenwill secede: everything points in that him 'However, McClellan soon chanced ewe on this point, for we find him writing May 17 in this strain: "The Union of Kentucky express a firm determinating that it out. Yesterday Garrett Davis we will remain in the Union by vetting can, by fighting if we must, and if we hold our own we will call on the genovernment for aid." Further on he said to strong hopes Kentucky will remain in alon, and the most invocable feature of hole matter is that the Union men are early to abandon the position of armedity, and enter heart and soul into the one side."

shifty, and enter heart and soul into the on our side."

In an ide, the confederacy, an alile held close relations with Gov. In, whose military representative and the was throughout this trying summer, as I have said. Buckner was the chief and was very busy in those days with allutors in maintaining the efficacious lity arrangement—worth mere than an of Kentuckians to the Confederacy—and foncetting opposition to the Govern-In furtherance of his purposes, what hey were, he sought an interview with lian, through Samuel Gill, a brother foint graduate. As there could be no able objection to the proposal, McCleiwivel Buckner and his friend. In an letter to the War Department dated it is states that the meeting took place house in Cincinnation June 8, and this he says of it:

sat up all high, talking about matters amon interest. Buckner gave me his less that should any Tennessee troops cross

sat up all night, talking about matters amon interest. Buckner gave me his hat should any Tennessee troops cross-ler of Kentucky he would use all the this disposal to drive them out, and, in that, would call on me for assist-lie went to Tennessee after leaving present that siew to Gov. Harris, to be noted that in this letter McClellan no allusion to any dedges to Buckner for this assurance. Only a few days his meeting, however, McClellan had not at the test two Tennessee regiments this meeting, however, McClellan had that at least two Tennessee regiments rices, or were already newing to occupy two 1, just below Cairo, and on June is same day he informed the department meeting at Cheinnatt, he wrote promption the Magoffin and Huckner to notify of this breach of "our understanding on would not permit Tennessee troops

THE PROPERTY.

GARRONOL

DECKNER AND M'CLELLAN,

\*\*\*IFIER RELATIONS AT THE REGIST
\*\*\*NN OF THE REBULLON.\*\*

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the neutrality of Kentucky, gave an incorrect account of the case, which was as I have stated it.

This is certairly explicit and clear enough, and undoubtedly recites the facts as Mctlellan remembered them, but as it was written twenty-six years after the event, it is possible he may have torgetten some of the details of his conversation with Buckner.

McClellan's correspondence at this period makes it probable that he was called to book by Gen. Scott or Freeident Lincoln about this matter, though no letter or telegram on the subject from the Washington end of the line is found. But on June 20, after he had entered upon his brilliant West Virginia campaign. McClellan sent a long telegram to Scott from Gratton, in which he shows great anxiety for explain satisfactorily to his superior his relations with Burkner. This transaction, sam McClellan, has surprised me beyond expression. My chief fear has been that you, whom I regard as my strongest friend in Washington, might have suppresed me to be smilty of the extreme of foily. This telegram was supplemented by a letter on the same day, which is introduced in full-embodying as it does the substance of both, and covering the whole case:

Gaarrox, Va., June 26, 1861.

Washington, D. C. GENERAL: I have telegraphed you rather at length in relation to Gen. Buckner's letter referring to our interview at Cincinnati on the 8th of June. In justire to myself I deem it necessary to explain the matter to you more fully. Gen. Buckner several times wrote and telegraphed to me as an old friend, requesting an interview, which I avoided until I received a telegram from Gill, a true Union man, strongly urring an interview. Hoping that my in-fluence over Buckner might possibly reclaim him reluctantly granted the request, and informed him that I would be at my house in Cincinnati on the evening of the 5th inst. Buckner and will came there at about 10 P. M., and I remained in conver-sation with them until 5 o'clock the next morning.

From the beginning I regarded the interview as altegether a personal one, having no official hear-ing or significance. We discussed the state of affairs freely, and ; expressed my views plainly and emphatically, telling hun frankly the policy I had pursued and intended to pursue, but stating at the pursued and intended to pursue the case, and that I might at any moment either receive orders from Washington or that elecumstances might render it incumbes upon me, in the absence of orders, to change my policy. We differed entirely as to the position Kentucky should assume in the present controversy. He regarded the State as the gst toyal one in the Union. I considered his view of the status of Kentucky as inconsistent with true

loyalty.

In the course of the conversation Euckner volum tarily proferred me his word of horor that he would use all his influence to have Kentucky troops drive out any Confederate forces that night invade the State, and that if he did not possess the necessary power he would take steps to have me called on for ass stance. To this I replied that the State authorities must be promp. in their call else they would find me there before it. as I would not stand on eremony in such a case.

This, General, is substantially the gist of the interview. I minde no st pulations with Buckner, ne. ier did I directly or by implication recognize the neutrality of Kentucky. I expressed frankly my views, and enunciased the policy which would probably govern me in my action, but from all that transpired there was nothing that could justify him in writing such a letter as has appeared in the public press.

Recognizing as I do his character for veracity, I am constrained to think that the letter was written for him by some unscrupulous secession Confederate, and that he did not understand the true import and design of the letter. I am, General, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Georgia B. McClellay.

Major General Commanding Department. This contemporaneous letter is entitled to great consideration in summing up the mis-understanding of these two old friends, both truthful men, concerning "our understanding" at Cincinnati. One thing is made clear by it -McClellan's "poller" at the time Buckner -McClellan's policy at the time Buckner visited him was, and had been, a pelley of strict neutrality toward Kentucky. It is not unlikely that, during a long night's conversation, without entering into any specific agreement. McClellan gave Buckner, the impression that that policy of neutrality should continue if the status que was maintained, and he received no orders to the contrary from Washington. All the circumstances lend probability to this view. LERLIE J. PEREY.

RECONQUEST OF THE SUDAN

THE ARMY ENGLAND HAS ARRAYED AGAINST THE MANDISTS.

Marching Up the Nile-Dismay of the Khallfa-Joy of the Sudaness Who Maye Heard the News-The Congo State Co-operating in the South - How the Floods of the Nile Help the Invasion.

Another chapter in history is about to be written on the banks of Egypt's great historic river. The campaign for the conquest of the Egyptlan Sudan is opening. The Nile floods are covering the rocks in the cataract region and steamers laden with supplies are, at last, ascending to Kosheh, where the Egyptian army is massed, only 125 miles north of Dongola. Around the forts in this rich province, if the Mahdists do not flee, the second bly battle of the war will be fought. Cook's excursion steamers have been crowded with soldiers hurrying to the front. Four thousand camels supplemen the freight transports on the river. Cholera at-Kosheh in July, and 800 of them are dead, But this calamity will not retard the advance.



SIR BERBERT H. KITCHENER

Brig-tien, Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirder or Commander, has been waiting for September. conditions and sufficiently high water to allow the steamers to get over the cataracts.

There is no longer any doubt that the recon-

the expedition. When Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons in March last that the campaign was preparing on account of the threatening attitude of the dervishes toward Egypt, he said the British advance might possibly extend to Dongola, but added that the plans of the Government could not be made public. The future action of England might involve political as well as military questions to which he could not aliude; but to-day all concesiment of the real purpose is atandoned. Lord Salisbury told the House of Lords, in effect, that the Egyptian forces would go to Khartum. The London Times said on June 23: "The main and ultimate ob-ject is now avowed to be the capture of Khartum and the conquest of the Sudan." All England admits it. As a matter of fact, the Mahdists had not threatened Egypt this year. Osman Digna had advanced castward upon the Italian dervish raid upon any part of the Egyptian frontier. In a nutshell, the movement was started as a diversion in favor of Italy, which was being whipped by Abyssina in the south and menared by the dervishes in the west. It is continued for the distinct purpose of overthrow-ing the Khalifa, the oppressor of the Sudan.



THE ADVANCE UP THE NILE. This map shows Wad! Haifa from which the Egyp-inn army advanced in March to occupy Akasheb. Ferset where the dervises were badly defeated n June 1.

June 7.

conich, from which the Egyptian army is now ad-come on Fontonia and Omdurman roken lines indicate dearer routes, that from Sua-for Merter, will be followed by any supporting resent from Small to the Nile.

Mandist garrison has recently been maintained.

A rear ago last summer, when the writer had a talk in London with Statin Pasha, fresh from his eleven years, captivity in the Sadan, he vividity depicted the complete isolation of that region. There is only one part of Airica, said Slatin, "which no white man can enter today. Even the independent Mohammedan States Wadai, Bornu, and the Fellata kingdome-are making treatles with the European powers. But if any white man crosses the limit of the vast region controlled by the despotic head of the Mahdista, death or imprisonment is sure to be his iot. are to be his lot."
England's motives are undoubtedly selfis

but all the world except the paious rivals will be glad if the reopening of the Egyptian Sudan to civilization and trade is seen acutevet. Egypt reloices at the anticipated overthrow of the Khalifa. All the traders are pleased, be-cause they expect all the old rade routes will be opened again. The merchants, the tillers of



SLATIN AND HIS FALLEN FOR. On June 7 last, Slatin Pasha found on the battle field of Ferket, where 1,000 dervishes lay dead the body of their Comm inderinchief, Emer diaminute, whom Slatin had known while a prisoner in the hands of the Mahileis.

the Nile Valley, and the Bedouins of the desert all hope that verigeance is about to overtake the tyrant Abdullah, under whose atrocious rule the population of the Sudan is believed to have been reduced about one-half, immense regions being now uncultivated and deserted. The thousands of Sudanese and Khartum natives who have taken refuge in the north are especially exultant. The campaign is extremely popular throughout Egypt.

The English nave proof, too, that the advance up the Nile will be welcomed by many thousands who have lived under the Mahdist yoke. Nows came early in May from Omdurmas, the

capital, and from other parts of the Egyptian Sudan that, excepting the formidable savages of the Khalifa's own Hasgara tribe, the peuple would welcome any escape from his tyranny. The lord shelk, Abdul Azim, in May, with 200 followers, strucksouth birough the desert east of Dongola and reaching the Nile, followed it for eighty miles in the Mabdist domain. He called meetings of the people and told them Egyptimes are all joyous over the news, but said they had lived so long under the Khalifa's reign of terror that they dared not assist the Egyptians until the advancing force reached them. The great-Ababdeh and Bisharin tribus, occupying most of the Nublan desert between the Nile and the Red Sea, have openly declared that they are on the side of Egypt, and most of the news of all that is going on in the Sudan comes through them from their friends further up the Nile. It is not safe, however, to underestimate the Khalifa's power. Most of the Nudanese, though galled by the Mabdist yoke, are likely to fight, though unwillingly, under the deevish banner, until the British win some signal victory.

Gen. Kitchener is relying not so much upon

the dervish banner, until the British win some signal victory.

Gen. Kitchener is relying not so much upon the size of his expedition as upon the excellence of its equipment. His army is small, and it is doubtful if he would try to advance 700 miles into the heart of the enemy's country with such a force if he did not expect cooperation both from Suskin on the east and Lado on the south. He has about 15,000 infantry, divided into sixteen battailons, 900 cavalry, and a thousand lighting men of the camel corps. There are also several thousand Arab allies, good fighters and finely semed. The equipment is the test England could supply and includes Maxim batteries and field batteries of Krupp guns. About 2,000 mire men are in the baggage and transport service. All the more important among the officers are young britons who are serving in the Egyptian army. They are smart, keen soldiers, who have been carefully selected for their work.

In fact, the entire force is composed of picked men. Three fourths of the soldiers are Fellaheen, and the rest are Sudanese, who composed to the black regiments. Of late years the Fellaheen, and the rest are Sudanese, who composed the black regiments.

tian army. They are smart, keen soldiers, who have been carefully selected for their work.

In fact, the entire force is composed of picked men. Three fourths of the soldiers are Fellaheen, and the rest are Sudanese, who compose the black regiments. Of late years the Fellaheen troops have proved that they can fight well, and they are cool and steady under fire; but when it comes to meeting a dervish charge, or engaging in a hand-to-hand conflict with cold steel, they are surpassed by the Sudanese hunters and warriors of the black regiments. These black troops are full of military instinct, possess high courage, and in the excitement of battle it is difficult to keep them in hand, for their one aim is to get into close quarters, where they can use the bayonet. For this reason more British officers are detailed for a Sudanese shooting is more accurate than that of the Fellaheen, out they are less intelligent and do not leaf a their drill so quickly. All the towspaper correspondents with the army speak in the highest terms of its discipline and efficiency, and their compliments seem well deserved, for the troops fought spendidly at Ferket on June 7, the first battle of the war, when they won a brilliant victory, 2,000 of the enemy being killed, wourded, or captured, and a quantity of booty failing to the victors.

The Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, is a fine figure of a man and every tuch a soldler. He has the unbounded confidence and admiration of his officers and men. It is largely due to his talent that Egypt's small army has been raised to its present state of efficiency. His greatest hope at present is that the final triumph will be two-thirds won if, at the outset, he can be added to the Emri of Dougola. He thinks that the final triumph will be two-thirds won if, at the outset, he can inflict upon the Mandista crushing defeat in their great northern stroughold.

The details of military plans, of course, are not advertised in advance, and it is not yet known whether, the expedition, after passing Dongola

eral outlook of this country. Some give highly

coast newspapers relative to the mines and centeral outlook of this country. Some give highly flattering reports of great richness in the beds of the streams wherein sacks lilled with polden of the streams wherein sacks lilled with polden of the streams wherein sacks lilled with polden of the stream wherein sacks lilled with polden of the stream wherein sacks lilled with polden of the stream of the packing of the stream of the outlet of the country. Therefore, to enlighten an inquiring public this article is given them from both an unbiased, and unprejudiced standpoint of view, taken by bersonal observations gathered through nearly four mouths' travelling and panning from the mouths to the headwaters of the streams. In the article we endeavor to give an account of past and present happenings in the district and a general description of the country's geological features.

The first discovery of gold made in Sunrise miner of 1893, by one Sanford J. Mills, an old placer miner of forty years' experience, who is now the elected Recorder of the district. The original discovere located for himself one claim, and one only up to the present time, of twenty acres. Following upon the heels of the discovere came a hundred prospectors or more who began prospecting the stream from the mouth to the headwaters, and staked off claims in the most favorable spots where gold conditions of the country who began prospecting the stream from the mouth to the headwaters, and staked off claims in the most favorable spots where gold conditions and the proposed from the mouth to the headwaters of the district. The original discovere located for himself one claim, and one only up to the present time, of the stream from the mouth of the headwaters, and staked off claims in the most favorable spots where gold conditions the proposed of the care and an accountry was shown the clear of the stream from the mouth of the care and should be accountry was an experience of the stream from the mouth of the headwaters and staked off claims in the most

Some time after the discovery of the creek the miners, according to law, at a public meeting, laid out Sunrise mining district and elected a district Resender; no local rules and regulations were passed upon governing the size of a claim or the number of cialms that any one man could locate, the law governing such, as laid down in the United States statutes, being adopted. Therefore, if a man saw if the could locate a claim of twenty acres and was not restricted to only one claim in a district. The neaviest flow claim of twenty acres and was not restricted to only one claim in a district. The neaviest flow of gold seeming to come down Mills, Cafon, and Six Mile creeks, which form one continuous stream in like rotation, before fail the ground was nearly all taken up along that line, and in one or two instances one man had located as high as three claims, or one claim upon each of the forks. To make a description of this line of streams plainer, first comes in Six-mile Creek, starting from its mouth, where it empties into Turnagan, Arm and running up twelve miles to the forks with Cafon Creek, thence up Cafon Creek ten miles to the forks with the command of the command of the command the command of the command o

MINING LUCK IN ALASKA.

FIEWS OF A WRITER WHO IS ENTITLED TO BE CALLED AN EXPERT.

Work in a New District from the Time of Discovery to the Settling Bows to Beal Business—The Claim Jumpers—Chances of Success is the Alaskan Mines.

From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Perhaps no man is better able to tell of the exact condition at Cook Inlet than Frank E. Howard, whose letter is printed herewith. Mr. Howard has for some time been connected with the Jumpers in the Mining-Record, and has spent four-teen years in the mining regions of the North. This is not his first season at Cook Inlet, and his article, is a truthful exposition of the resources of that much-maligned country. Mr. Howard's letter follows:

Surmiss City, Cook Inlet, Alaska, July 26, —It is amusing to the permanent settler of this section of Alaska to read the garbled and ofttimes contradictory reports that have appeared of late in the columns of the Pacific coast newspapers relative to the mines and general outlook of this country. Some give highly

## FRENCH PRISON BREAKERS. Interesting Tales of Marvellous Skill and Patlence.

from Leisure Hours. The prisoner determined on flight seldem lets slip an opportunity. The quick-witted Cochot remembered that salutes were fired in the harlors on the King's birthday. "Very good!" thought Cochot. "If in the midst of those salvos I should have the luck to gain their alarm guns until all was blue, for as both cannon play the same tune, who would know one from the other) All right. I'll have a birthday with his Majesty." Surely in the air was Victor Deske through his ankiet, he is instant the full uniform of he had conferted out of pap

was in hospital, was not to be delivered for a week to some. Measuring it with his eye. Hautdebont reckoned it a fair åt for himself. Missing, only a warder's can. This, in the course of a might or two, the orisoner put to getter our of a hundred little bits of cloth, abserved at only more than the foreman railor's back is stored. Hautdebout when the tealir's shop. With the cap in his pecket on the following day, when the foreman railor's back is turned. Hautdebout whips the warder's suit from the unit, sines i on, and rhides from the scene. United it, the foreman a misure has been also as work chounce is ended. He less this privileged place among the tailors, and seem to the chain gang.

Fiercy, condemned a perpetuité for murder, saw some scaffolding created for repairs, which seemed to offer a means of eccape idea in its simulicity. It stood conveniently against the wall. "That ought to be a means of eccape idea in its simulicity. It stood conveniently against the wall, "that ought to be a mean so fer ape also on the right side of the wall, in Fourism street. Toulon, flot there was a warder who could hands on him at the corner of the street. An other presence, equally all oit, was equally unfortered to with the expectation of dropping into a quiet lane, he fell plump into a handward day shests. "You never know your luck," as the presence of the town. It would be delived within the limits of the own.

per Nice, which at most traver, a class of the period of t

ARVERNE'S SEA SERPENT.

A STARTLING SPECTACLE BROUGHT IN BY A HIGH TIDE.

The Serpent Rad Barning Eyes and Shining Sentes and It Hissed and Smoked in the Water and Was a Hundred Peet Long and as Big as a Barret-A Tale Warranted to By Absolutely True,

Here is a sea serpent story of the kind an exctant world has looked for forever and in ain until now. It is not a story of a serpent inhabiting distant foreign waters and reported through various persons until from many sources of supply it lengthens its ill-attested form through a newspaper column. This is a porter who writes this on the evening of Trees. day, the 8th day of this month, in the waters of the ocean at Arverne-by-the-Sea, which the same is territory. Arverne is, to be included in

Greater New York.
This, then, is the story: Tuesday evening there was an unusually high tide along the south shore of Long Island. A great southerly gale, a bit of which swent over these parts Saturday and Saniay, started the waters of the Atlantic flowing northward from some point near the south pole, and the first intercepting land, as every body knows, between Westchester county and the south pole is Long Island. That the sea serpent.

Now, at Arverne the guests of Avery's cottages the hotel is closed, so this is not a hotel serpent story are a quiet sort, given to leisurely gossiping on the verandas, to coaching, and to wheeling; and to men, of whom THE SUN MAR is one, an unusually high tide is a matter to be treated with respect and great consideration. It is a break in the eminently respectable routine of gossip, coach, and wheel. The reports, therefore, brought up from the beach by the nurses and the children, that the tide was rising until even the sacred board walk itself was threatened with immersion, startled the sedate cottagers. To the Averyites the invasion of the board walk by anything but themselves was an if Boston should hear of danger threatening Fancuil Hall. They would go and see about it. But they are their dinners first, for they are orderly, as well as leisurely and sedate.

That brought on darkness before the trip to the beach, else this story—but that is anticipat-ing. It was dark, all except the faint light of the stars and the fainter gleams of make-believe light timidly putting forth from the gasoline lamps along the board walk. Through the darkness the twin lights of the

Navasink shone like cigars in the lips of two distant giants, and altogether it was an ideal night for a well-conducted board-walk flirtation, or almost anything pertaining to seaside life, except seeing a sea serpent. THE SUN man strolled along the board walk, marvelling at the audacity of the waves which were rolling across the broad stretch of beach. usually dry enough for a children's playground, and sending impudent little wavelets up to and in places actually over the board walk itself, Others wandered and wondered. Bankers left their cottages, went down to the walk, and said "Bless my soul!" They even stopped talking about the coinage. Their wives and their young left off their after-dinner veranda occupations and went to the walk in crowds and said. "Isn't it jolly?" and "Aren't you afraid?"

It was guite exciting, but nothing to what THE

SUN man experienced later. He continued his stroll to the end of the walk, where there is nothing beyond but the life-guard boat and the Hermit's Cabin. Suddenly, right in the water. he discovered what seemed at first to be two very live coals of fire. That was odd, and when he recalled that it would be more than odd for two live coals of fire to exist in the water he paused to consider and study. Naturally, the first explanation suggested was that some bright object was reflecting some light. A glance at the nearest gasoline lamp settled that. A mir-

ror at close range would not reflect that light. The two lights seemed to be resting on the high ridge of sand a little inside the breakers, a ridge which has been high and dry all the season, and a favorite site for sand fortr. Looking long and closely, and accustoming his eyes to the darkness, THE SUN man made another discovery which caused a slight nervous shock. The two red things, which were gleaming balefully, and blinking at times, seemed to be located in a dark, uglylooking head. An instant later two horns took shape in the darkness, rising above the twillight. It was probably just at that instant that the

first fanciful thought of a sea serpent entered. The St S man's mind, and just at that instant, also, something else developed on his seuse not only of sight, but also that of sound, of a really remarkable if not frightful nature. At this point the story should be interrupted to make a statement of fact. At his dinner, just

observed.

When the undertow drained the channel through the cut in the ridge the serpent, after a few awful, convolsive struckies, would lie quiet. When the waves filled the channel the servent's struggles would be resumed, and when the crests of the breakers would atrike its head then only would it hiss and spout breath of steam and smoke.

The tide and waves and wind cast up many strategethings on the west shore of long Island. Some time ago there was cast up on the Arverne beach a curved rit of a ship, and it was half buried in that ridge of sand, its two ends expected in that ridge of sand, its two ends expected. The recent south wind has sided up on the leach bars of small driftward. On Thesday, before the high tide, childred set fire to the driftwest. The fire crept slong antil it caught that old eak rib and set it suitenfy agiow. The first of the high tide pust out all the fire except that glowing on the two horns of the eak rib. When the cut was made through the ridge the hand out wash of the water draw the channel in a compact body. Among the other drift were the answorthment by the Street Cleaning Department of New York. They were the shinning scales. As the water crept up on the oak rib the deep-seated fire would smoke an isond out shoets of steams. That's one kind of a sea serpent, anyway.

## The Brake-handle Barometer.

"This rate is about over," said a motorman on one of the open cars yesterday afternoon.
"Are you a weather prophet?" was asked.

"I think I am, as far as dry or wet weather to concerned," he replied, "I can tell whether we'll have rain within twenty four hours or not. "How am I able to do it? Well, it's like this

When it's going to rain the brake Landle becomes within almost a day before. The motorman will first notice it fully twenty hours before the storm. arrives. You can just barely notice it then, but the attektors will increase until it will be almost impossible to get a decent grip without tearing the first on your hands. Now, on Friday night, I began to fee; that sticky business, and I told a fellow who was on the sent behind me that it was going to rain. The sky was clear, and after he glanced around he sard that I was away off, I said. "I don't say it's going to rain right away, but it will before this time to morrow, and it did. Oh, there's no going back on the brake as a barome-

At this point in the motorman's remarks a passenger bourded the car. The front seat was about filed, but that did not matter. He wanted to talk with the motorman.

"Pretty near," answered the electricity pusher, "Well, I'm giad of that, Do you know," contought the latest arrival, "I place more confidence in a motorman's prediction than'l do in those made by the weather signal man?"

The motorman blushed becomingly,